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Reversible Duplex Harrow !
 ever made for all kinds of work,
 falls to cover all and no matter
 even the ground.
 undersigned has the sole right for
 them in this part of the country
 as cheap as any other Harrows.
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JAB. S. WETHERELL.
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PEARSON,
DENTIST,
 grateful for past favours, takes this
 opportunity of informing his friends
 public in general that he is about
 opening an office in Newmarket,
R. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE,
 p with an eye to comfort and con-
 venience. The best material always used and

up stairs. Entrance—the hall door
Dr. Hackett's Drug Store.

1859. 22-11

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADIAN SPEAKER
AND
CAUTIONARY READER,
Containing a Choice Collection of Ora-
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for Public and Private Recitations, and Pub-
lic Social Readings, with Introductory
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Edited and compiled by
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326 PAGES. PRICE 75 CENTS.
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NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
Expenses Moderate.
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J. W. COLLINS,
NEW MARKET. 16-1
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BEST COUGH MEDICINE!
IN THE WORLD:
WINN'S FRENCH COUGH LEVERS
WILL be resorted to in all cases of
Cough, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Coughs,
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the Cures of the Throat and Lungs.
Are recommended with confidence to
all, School teachers, public Speakers,
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been thoroughly tested in practice, and with-
out exception, are better than any similar medi-
cine introduced to the public.

READ THE FOLLOWING:
Halifax, N.S., Nov. 16, 1857.
I have Dr. Jodoin's French Cough

throat; I much prefer them to either
or Brown's.

T. W. CASEY,
to the R. W. G. L. of I. O. of G. Templars.

Napanea, November 28, 1857.

I used Dr. Jodin's French Cough
with great satisfaction and can con-
fidently, after testing them for weeks in
practices, that I think them better than
any others.

JOHN S. CLARKE, *Welshyran Minister.*

Toronto, February 28, 1858.

I used Dr. Jodin's French Cough
with great comfort before and after
Some of my friends tried them
there is but one opinion, viz: they
are valuable to singers and public speakers.
I have used your Levetic the best remedy in the
hoarseness and throat disorders.
and me one box more.

THOMAS MCMURRAY,
Lecturer of the "Canadian Temper
Alliance."

My Levetic are prepared with the
best, as to cleanliness, being entirely
gritty substances.

DR. JODIN'S VERMIFUGE CANDIES.

I have just celebrated for the expul-
sion from children, and contain
valuable ingredients. The most won-
derful have been effected by them, and
all others at present known.

I used, fifteen months ago, passed 82
worms taking your worm candies, all
from six to thirteen inches long.

DR. ANNA WASSON, *Napanea, Ont.*

BLACKLEY,

I have tried your Vermifuge
several times and found them the
best to expel worms; besides they
do not taste like the taste that this most
valuable will take them willingly.

BENJAMIN BEIGGS, *Napanea.*

My children make one trial.

I am at Bentley's, Souther & Co's., and
South Newmarket, and all Drug-
stores of the Dominion.

7 1852

Poetry.

For Me Alone.

I care not, be they like the sky
When summer's love is tender,
Or like the gray of evening,
Or midday's starry splendour;
I care not, be they dim with age,
Or bright with youth's experience—
For as alone must shine the eyes
That meet my heart's acceptance!

It matters not that Beauty seal
The lips that greet me kindly,
Love looketh through the light of Love,
And ever loveth blindly.
I ask no other favours—
Than that of Love's complacency—
But lips that I would press to mine
Must keep me as their sweetest!

Full speech and hand may be the hand,
And strong the arm that holds it,
And fall should be the life when such
The power that fully holds it;
But be it soft or hard, the hand
That brings a heart within it,
Must hold no other hand than mine—
Or never hope to win it!

For hands but work as wills the heart,
And lips but speak its teachings,
And eyes but look where shines the light—
The light of Love's beaming face!
So, whether weak with weary age,
Or strong with youth's experience,
For as alone must beat the heart
That wins my heart's acceptance!

Miscellaneous.

The Cantankerous Fool.

The human being who is called a *Privileged Person* is generally a *Privileged* fool. Sometimes, indeed, the privileged person is so privileged because of the possession of invaluable qualities which make him bear with anything, he says and does. Even where these are amiss, they are so magnificently counterbalanced. But the cantankerous fool from whom there is no escaping is the most privileged of all privileged people. No matter how ill-behaved and provoking he is, you must just suffer it. No matter how far in the wrong he is, you must just try to smooth him down and make things straight. If you get into any altercation or difference with the fool, you are at a great disadvantage. He has no character to lose; but you probably have a reputation for good sense and good humour which any conspicuous disturbance would damage. Then, restrictions of decency in language and conduct fetter you, which are to the fool what the green rushes were to Samson. You could not for your life get up and roar, as you have seen the fool get up and roar. If you know a man will follow like a bull if you differ from him in opinion, you just listen to his opinion and hold your tongue. If you know a dog bites, you give him a wide berth. If a ditch be very pestiferous when stirred up, you don't stir it up. The great principle on which the privileges of cantankerous folly and ill-naturedness is this: that as we go on through life we grow somewhat cowardly; and if a thing be disagreeable, we just keep out of its way; sometimes by rather shabby expedients. Well, after all, the difference paid to the cantankerous fool is not a desirable difference. True it is, that if you have to get twelve men to concur with you in a plan for bringing water into the town of which you are chief magistrate, or painting the church of which you are an incumbent, or making some improvement in the management of the college of which you are principal, you bestow more pains and thought on the one impracticable, stupid, wrongheaded, and cantankerously foolish person of the twelve, than upon all the other eleven. But this is just because you treat that impracticable and cantankerous person as you would treat a baby, or an idiot, or a bulldog, or a jackass. The apparent deference you pay the cantankerous man, is simply an inferior degree of the same thing that makes you confess yourself a teapot if a raving madman has you at an open window, and says he will throw you over unless you forthwith confess yourself a teapot. Figg-headed folly is so disagreeable a thing, that you would do a good deal to keep it from intruding itself upon your reluctant gaze; and the cantankerous fool-petted, smoothed down, complimented, deferred to—is truly in the most degraded position a rational being can easily reach. "Oh, let us humour him: he is only Snooks the cantankerous fool!" "Give in to him a little: he will make no end of a row if you don't," such are the reflections of the people who yield to him. If he had any measure of sense, he would see how degraded is his position, what a humiliating thing it is to be deferred to on the terms on which he is deferred to. But the notion of the presence of sense is excluded by the very terms of his definition. For how can there be sense in a cantankerous fool?—*Fraser's Magazine*.

Learn a Trade.

The value of learning a trade becomes more valuable to us every day. Scarcely a day passes but some young man is asking of us to point out a field of labour for him. With good attainments, perhaps, or an insatiable desire to be at work at something whereby an honest penny may be turned, he finds himself landed as it were at the first ebb of the tide. The slightest recession of trade deposits him on the shore, among the weeds of idleness, and unwholesome vapours bedevil his mind. There is scarcely a man in business but has an experience similar to ours; his young friends continually envying him the privilege of working in a well-defined field, and wishing that, like him, they had something to strike at. These young men are generally afflicted with the disease of ambition. They want to be something more than common, and mistaking often their desires for the ability to satisfy them, they flatter themselves that they are fit for something better than the common run of humanity. Their great fault is in trying to achieve manhood without serving an apprenticeship to it, and they find themselves, when they should be prepared for their life work, wondering what it will be, and fretting because it does not declare itself, and nine out of ten waiting in vain for such a call, go into politics, agriculture, and getting it. The great remedy for all this is a trade, thoroughly learned. The time frittered away in trying to discover desirable and easy roads to success footed up a considerable total on the loss side of the balance sheet.

Walking Exercise.

The special advantages of walking, as an exercise, are many. Perhaps the most important is, that it takes us out of doors, and keeps us there in the pure air and the bright sunshine. The exercise, which is gentle and prolonged, increases not only the frequency but the fulness of respiration, thus bringing a much larger quantity of oxygen into the lungs, and through them to the blood, thereby giving the finishing touch to the process of digestion and vitalizing "the red current of life." Another advantage to respiration is this: when a person is sitting or standing still, the exhaled air from the lungs, which is unfit to be breathed again, fills the space about the face, and a portion of it is taken into the lungs at the next breath; especially is this the case if the head is bent forward; but when a person is walking and expels the air from his lungs, his head is carried past the expired air before he draws in another breath, and thus he gets a supply of pure air, with its full proportion of oxygen, at every inspiration, and thus is the vigour and vitality which results from exercise in the open air partially accounted for. Walking is very beneficial to the digestive organs, by the gentle yet constant motion which it imparts to them, and which is essential to their long-continued healthful action. It brings into action and properly develops more muscles than any other mode of exercise. It also tends to equalize the circulation of the blood.

One great objection to walking is, that it takes so much time. True, it takes some time; more, as a general thing, than it does to ride; but so does the accomplishment of anything desirable; and is not good health desirable? In the end, however, it results in the saving of time, by preserving the health and increasing the vigour of all the physical and mental functions. In no way is there so much time wasted, to say nothing of vitality, as in being ill; and yet people are unwilling to give a little time to keeping well.

To obtain the greatest amount of good from walking, it must, like everything else, be done right. In the first place, it is always best to have some definite object in view when going out to walk, some particular place or object of interest to see, some purpose to accomplish, or some friend to visit, and not walk merely for the purpose of walking, if any other object can be attained at the same time. But better walk without any object than not walk at all. The position of the body while walking is of great importance. The body should incline slightly forward from the hips, if walking slowly, and the inclination should increase according to the rapidity of the walk. The head should be kept on a line with the body, the shoulders and hips held back, and the chest unimpeded in its action by tight clothing or otherwise. The arms should be allowed to swing freely at the side. The respiration should be carried on entirely through the nostrils, and not through the mouth. In commencing a long walk, walk slowly at first, and gradually increase the speed. Invalids, and persons who are unaccustomed to walking, should begin with short walks, being careful not to overdo, and increase the distance as their strength and endurance increase. Any one who will practise this precept—never ride when you can just as well walk—will not only be more vigorous and healthy, but will accomplish far more than he or she otherwise would.

English Coal.

The amount of coal extracted from the mines of Great Britain in the year 1866 was 101,000,000 tons, while that of the whole world was, as nearly as can be ascertained, 176,000,000 tons, our country thus producing seventy-three per cent. of the whole. Half the carrying power of British railways is occupied in carrying this coal, which is the "philosopher's stone" of the country, not because it turns everything into gold, but because it makes everything cheap, does so much work, and is the maintaining power of the nation. These results are due to the fact that it is capable of producing heat in such great quantities, and heat and mechanical power are convertible terms. It is rather a humiliating fact that all the mechanical power during his life is more than covered by the power stored up in one poor cart-load of coal. In fact, the annual coal produce of the United Kingdom is equivalent to the power exerted 530,000,000 horses, working eight hours per day, for one year. The work of raising this coal is something immense. The Great Pyramid is reported to have been raised by 100,000 men, working for twenty years, and it contains 3,394,307 cubic yards of stone. The coal raised by about 250,000 British coal miners in the year 1866 was about 100,000,000 cubic yards, or thirty times the bulk of the Great Pyramid.

A Smart Girl.

One of the judges of the assizes, some time ago, happened to call on a friend at some distance from Reading where the assize was held, and not knowing his way back, was quietly jogging along, when he fell in with a buxom girl on horseback, and inquired of her if she knew where he should turn off to go to Reading. "Certainly," said she. "I know every inch of the way, and can guide you." "Well," said the judge, who was not a little eccentric, and withal somewhat renowned for his gruffness and coarseness of manners, "if you are going that way, I will join you on your way, for poor company is better than none." They did jog on, entered into conversation, and had a pleasant time of it, which had the effect of destroying the consciousness of distance. At length the judge felt that it was time to have arrived at the point where she said he must turn off, which, at the time of his first enquiry, she stated to be about two miles. "Madame," said he, "have we got near the place I am to turn off?" "La, yes," said she, "we passed it about a mile and a half back." "Why didn't you tell me?" said the judge, in a great rage. "La, sir, the reason I didn't was, that I thought with you, that poor company was better than none."

"My 'pinion is," said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, "that any man as dies upon washin' day does it out of pure spite."

VARIETIES.

Painful is silent poetry, and poetry a speaking picture.

The inmates of a blind asylum sometimes see hard times. No need of eyes for that.

His submits to be seen through a microscope who suffers himself to be caught in a passion.

Nature's evil nor the good that men do is ever interred with their bones, but live after them.

Science does more for the brute than the man. Flies attacked by the most fatal disorders are frequently cured after death.

At last accounts, the man who "got off" a speech was trying to get on again, he having discovered that his "train of remarks" was the wrong one.

The latest intelligence from India states incessant rains prevailed in Bengal for nine days, flooding the country, and causing, it is feared, considerable injury to the crops.

What a marked distinction there is between brutal courage and the laudable conduct of principle; yet they are frequently confounded by the undiscerning, who set down the blustering for bravery.

A *murderer* switch got a gravel train through the engine house at Beverly, Mass., on the 1st, demolishing the building and severely injuring ten men, one of whom, Richard Barrett, had eight ribs broken.

A verdict for \$7500 damages was given at the late Lewis' assizes against the India Peninsula Railway Company at the suit of Mrs. Howard, whose husband had been killed by a collision on defendant's line of railway.

Squa-va-na, an old Chief of the Ottawa Indians, died recently, and a medal was found hanging on his neck which he had worn for fifty-four years, and which was presented to him, in 1814, by the British government.

Edwin Lee, a youth, seventeen years of age, was bathing on Sunday at the Corporation baths in Exeter, when, taking a dive from a springboard, he by some means dislocated his spine near the neck, and died the following day.

The real authors of "The Girl of the Period," and of all the papers on the topic in the *Saturday Review*, is Mrs. Lynn Lynton, a tolerably well-known novelist, and a lady who supports a large family, unaided, by the use of her pen.

The question of an Indian gold currency is exciting much attention. It is stated that Government, as a tentative measure, intend to admit English and Australian coverings at their full commercial value, without declaring them a legal tender.

Good Reasons.—An American paper gives reasons for not publishing a poetic effusion as follows: The rhythm sounds like pumpkins rolling over a barn floor, while some lines appear to have been measured with a yard, and others with a ten-foot pole.

The peach was originally a poisonous almond. Its fleshy parts were used to poison arrows, and it was for this purpose introduced into Persia. The transplantations and cultivation, however, not only removed its poisonous qualities, but produced the delicious fruit that we now enjoy.

Daniel Webster once affirmed in company that no lady ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you," said a lady of his acquaintance. The "Great Expounder," soon after received a letter from his fair disputant, where, after her signature, stood: "P.S.—Who is right now, you or I?"

Poisoning by a Nurse.—A nurse has been arrested at Geneva, Switzerland, on a charge of poisoning successfully eight persons whom she had under her care. The only explanation given for the crime is a sort of homicidal monomania, as she does not appear to have derived any profit from the death of these persons.

OFFENSES ask than decide questions; This is the way to better your knowledge. Your ears teach you, not your tongue. So long as you are ignorant, be not ashamed to be instructed; if you cannot satisfy yourself, seek satisfaction elsewhere. All know not alike, and none all things. You may help another, and he you.

LORD ALPHINSTONE was asleep in church while the minister, a very able-bodied preacher, was holding forth. At length the parson stopped and cried, "Waken, my Lord Alphinstone." A grumbler, then "I'm no sleeper in minister." "But ye are asleepin." I wagger ye dinna ken what I said last." "Ye said 'waken, my Lord Alphinstone.'" "Ay, ay; but I wagger ye dinna ken what I said last afore that." "I wagger ye dinna ken yerself."

NATYER "KNOCK UNDER"—No, never. Always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you, and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases—takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and misanthropic, or worse still, seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disprove the slander if you can; if not, live it down. If poverty comes upon you like a thief in the night—what then? Let it rouse you, as the presence of a real thief would do, to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water—always provided that you did not help the Father of Lies to heat it—your case, if you are made of the right sort of stuff, is not desperate; for it is in accord with the divine order and sweep of things, that life should have no difficulties which an honest, determined man, with heaven's help, cannot surmount.

TRAVELLER'S MISTAKE.—A commercial traveller who happened to have a large amount of money in his possession, just before retiring at a small country hotel in the West, took the precaution to look under the bed, to see that no intruder was concealed there. He was horrified to see, by the dim light of the candle, the proportions of a massive human head and shoulders half hidden among a pile of bandboxes and other rubbish. The gentleman seized his money and his revolver, and called upon the robber to come forth. An ominous silence succeeded, and it occurred to the traveller that the villain was taking deliberate aim to shoot him, and he instantly blazed away with his pistol. The report alarmed the house; landlord and chambermaids rushed in; the guest pointed out the place where the robber was concealed; and an investigation discovered the cause of the alarm in a bronze bust of Daniel Webster, with a bullet-hole through the middle of his forehead.

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December 26, 1887.

1-1

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Newmarket, June 17, 1889.

2-11

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Steam Engines and Boilers, Gearing

Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c.

You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.

SAMUEL SYKES..... CHARLES ELVIDGE.
Newmarket, December 20, 1887. 1-1

WATSON,

WATCHMAKER,

Newmarket, Ont.

Dec. 1887.

1-1

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WOOLLEN FACTORY.

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NELSON GORHAM,

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2-11